FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1836. [NO. 1003.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked rolls of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE proprietor of the Repository, at Chapel Hill, N. C. is in want of two additional hands, who can work at press and case, to whom liberal wages 50 cents per 1000 m's, and the same per week. The situation of Chapel Hill is pleasant and healthy, and expenses of living moderate.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

G. & L. HURLBUTT.

August 17. 2-3t

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as ever brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY
South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf

NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County, are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking the Sheriff's bonds, and transacting other public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 13, 1836 2-3t

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax Castor Oil, Varnish &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

$20 Reward.

ESCAPED from my custody on the 26th of July, WRITE JACKSON, committed to the Jail of this County. Said Jackson is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, spare built, fair skin, red complection, blue eyes, dark hair, and his fore teeth laps. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said Jackson to me, twenty five miles from Fayetteville, on the Tarborough Stage Road Sampson County, North Carolina, or TEN DOLLARS if confined in any Jail within the State.

SAMSON D. JACKSON, *Constable.*

August 10, 1836 1tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of Susan J. Curtis, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, on Monday of September Term of Cumberland County Court, the undivided fourth part of Negro Girl Hannah and Child.

Terms, six months.

OLIVER K. TUTON, Adm'r

Fayetteville, August 17, 1836. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Glass, China and Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a general assortment of SADDLERY.

His terms will be liberal as to time and prices. He solicits a call from customers and those wishing to purchase.

P. S. Cotton Bagging, Iron and Rope.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 11. 1 6w

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

New Goods.
Perfumery, Soaps, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, &c.

JOSEPH HOSTLER has just received from New York, a variety of the above articles, of the very best qualities, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He invites the public to call and examine. The following are among the articles:

SOAPS.—Windsor, Treble Scented, Fine Rose, Otto of Rose, Fancy, Coloured Cream, Saponaceous Compound.
PERFUMERY.—Bear's Oil, Macassar do, Cologne Water, Rose Water, French Lavender, Florida Water, Eau de Meil, (for removing Freckles and Wrinkles)
STOCKS.—Bow Plaid Stocks, Satin & Bombazine, Plain cut Velvet do.
Linen Bosoms.
Linen and Corded Collars.
Extra Fine Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders.
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff
Best Razors and Straps.
Tooth, Hair and Clothes Brushes.
Dressing Combs, new kind.
Ladies' Curls,
Wigs, &c.

☞ He continues to carry on the BARBERS' BUSINESS at the Shop in the Lafayette Hotel

August 10, 1836. 1-3w

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. vs. Admr. of Benj. Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias against Heirs

IT appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his judgment against the Lands of the Intestate; or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

(*True Copy from the Minutes.*)
Test, JERE PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99 tf

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention.

ALSO,

Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle; Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE

July 7, 1836.

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

THE Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of Raleigh, will open a Female School on the 2d Monday of October next, in that large and commodious building known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, in the town of Fayetteville.

The Doctor's well known qualifications for instructing and governing youth, tested by long experience in conducting both male and female schools upon a large scale, with the most beneficial results, inspire the hope and belief that he will draw around him such a share of patronage as will ensure success to his enterprise. He will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers; and will be the sole Proprietor of the Institution. He will, in due time, present to the public his plan and views on this subject.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
H. POTTER,
S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
J. M. DOBBIN,
D. ANDERSON,
} *School Committee*

July 20, 1836. 98tf.

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will be paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete. Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20. 1836 98-8w.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
No. 35, Nassau St., New York.

New York, July 11, 1836. 98-11w

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

$100 Reward

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm.

JNO W. POWELL,
Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3m

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving the following GOODS:—

15 Hhds. St Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Rio, Cuba and Java Coffee,
5 boxes and 5 cases superior family Tea,
50 casks Lime,
20 bbls. Whiskey and Brandy,
1 dozen thickest Mill Saws ever offered here,
20 pieces Negro Blankets,
30 pieces Red do. best quality.

The above is an addition to his usual heavy stock, and will by the first of next week, receive his usual Fall and Winter supply of Goods.

Country Merchants and those coming to this market will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 3, 1836. 1000 4w

New Stock.

THE Subscriber intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very large and general assortment of Goods; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for Cash, or on Credit, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves. CASH will be given for COTTON and liberal prices paid.

Now on hand and for sale,

40,000 Lbs Superior Bacon, *all sides,*
1000 ps. heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,
100 kegs White Lead No 1,
33 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails assorted,
20 bags Rio Coffee,
3 tierces Rice,
40 boxes Window Glass,
2 bbls Spts Turpentine,
1 barrel Putty.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, July 29. 1000-5w

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Our readers will recollect the account which we published the other day of a meteoric stone, or clump of pebbles, which fell at Norwich, Conn., on the 28th ult.—The Norwich Aurora, received yesterday, states that it fell *during a most magnificent display of the Aurora Boreal is.* Here is a fact for the meteorologists.—*Jour. Com.*

The Boston Post says the following anecdote is true to the letter: An Irishman stepped into a lawyer's office on Monday morning, and said, "Plaze your worship, I have wrought two days for Mr. C——, a stevedore, at $1 50 per day; I went to him on Saturday night for my pay, and he told me to go to the Devil; so I come, your worship, to see what you would be after doing for me."

A correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Dorchester, Massachusetts, speaks of the tanning establishment of the venerable Deacon Humphreys, of whom it is a little remarkable, that he follows the same occupation which has been followed by six generations of his direct ancestors before him, since the arrival of the first in 1637; that is, for 199 years, and upon the same spot, or very nearly the same which was used by all of the series. Some of the pits dug by the original settlers are still sound. The son of the old gentleman is now the manager of the business, and the grandson, we believe, is being initiated into the mysteries of the same. The former is of the *seventh* generation, of course.

Canova's Statue of Washington.—Mr. John Hogan, in a letter dated at Paris, has informed the President of the New Orleans Exchange Company, that he has ordered a copy of Canova's Statue of Washington to be executed in marble by Racchis, a distinguished artist, and that, when finished, it is to be shipped to New Orleans, to be presented to the company, and placed in the Exchange Room.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

A young lady, named Sarah Sheppard, during a sailing excursion on Monday last, flung herself into the Delaware, opposite the north part of the city, and was drowned. Unrequited love and jealousy were the causes of this act. There was a lady rival on board, to whom her favorite showed so much attention as to drive her to desperation.

In the year 1776 a bill was introduced into the British House of Commons, for the better watching of the Metropolis, in order to effect which object one of the clauses went to propose that watchmen should be compelled to sleep by day. Lord Nugent, with admirable humor, got up and desired that he might be personally included in the provisions of the bill, being frequently so tormented with the gout as to be unable to sleep by day or by night.

Schuylkill Navigation.—During the week ending the 16th inst. the tolls received on the Schuylkill Canal amounted to $16,276 63—back toll $574 08—total receipts this season $235,950 03. Last year, during the corresponding period, the receipts were $213,984 55—in 1834, $134,481 05.

Great Yield.—A field of fifteen acres of land, belonging to Mr. Peter Ackerman, of Fishkill, produced last season 1555 bushels of wheat, which brought $832 15.

MR. VAN BUREN'S CARRIAGE, LIVERYMEN, &c.

The Globe, whether as "official," or "unofficial," we are not informed, announces that Mr. Van Buren rides in an American, and not an English carriage. The naughty Whigs, it appears, have put him into an English carriage, with English horses, and English men, as drivers, and, therefore, upon this account, it is probable that the Globe thinks it an affair of sufficient importance to take him out. The naughty Whigs are very wrong, and we must set them right.

When Mr. Van Buren first came back from England, he came back with many airs, with much of the *petit maitre* in his manners, and more in his equipage, but the correspondents in Washington, and the male society, which, in the absence of men's wives, daughters, and lady-friends, is not the most polished in the world, soon rubbed him down, and brought him back within the American pale. Mr. Van Buren, we believe did bring over with him an English carriage, but be this as it may, the one he sported in Washington, was a splendid one, and an honor, if made here, to any American, who made it. His horses were the finest that could be found, but for this we do not blame him, as who would not have fine horses when he could get them? His servants—and this was a piece of folly—were *English* servants,—and—which was a folly greater still—were clad in livery. The servants could not be mistaken, such fine, full, beer-drinking boys, did they seem to be. A folly we say, the importing of English servants was for Mr. Van Buren who stands at the head of "the Democratic party," which at times thinks the worse of a man (see the N. Hampshire Patriot) for having a clean shirt on, should never have made such an importation, thereby insinuating that none but those who had been the livery men of Dukes, and Viscounts, and Lords were fit servants for him, though, by the way, we don't blame one for obtaining an English servant when one can get one. A folly again it was to clothe these servants in livery, for a livery like a coat of arms, is in very bad taste in this part of the country, where perhaps half of our rich men some day or other wore livery themselves, and where not one in ten of us can tell whose servants our fathers were.

But one of the most amusing exhibitions in Washington, the first winter Mr. Van Buren came there, was the witnessing the manner in which he was forced to doff his plumage, feather by feather. The Washington correspondents—the Whig rogues—began upon his livery, and anon that went off, and his fine portly English servants, who had no doubt sported their feathers and regimentals in Regent and Bond streets, and upon the Boulevards of Paris, looked like so many peacocks with their tails cut off. The Washington correspondents, the greater rogues they were, when flushed with this triumph, then began upon the English carriage, and there they won another victory, for the English carriage was put aside and a new Republican looking one was taken in its stead. The English servants as yet we believe, hold their places. The correspondents to this day, as we understand, have not won a victory over them.

All this, it is quite true, is very unimportant, but as Mr. Van Buren's friends choose to make it so. The Vice President is set up as a democratic pattern of Republican simplicity and austerity, when his fault is, that in order to be an American gentleman, he overdoes his part, and plays the farce too many Americans play in an attempt to *Anglicise* a Republican people in America. Mr. Van Buren loves pomp and equipage, and aristocratic display as much as any man, and wealthy as he is, he is justified in the expense, and is not to be censured for indulging in it; but this charity we have not for his partisans, who hold him up as the model of an American Statesman—as a successor to the simplicity of Washington, the plainness of Jefferson, the quiet elegance of Madison, the bluntness of Monroe, and the rough and even negligent air of Adams.—*New York Express.*

The Giant and the Dwarf.—The Louisiana Advertiser says:—"Mr. Van Buren promises his friends that if elected, he will TREAD IN THE FOOTSTEPS of Gen. Jackson. Ridiculous! The General wears seven leagued boots and leaves the print of a giant! Van Buren is a clever PUSS IN BOOTS, who leaves only the *suspicion* of a track."

It appears that Rathbun, the Buffalo speculator and forger, had one forged note of one hundred thousand dollars discounted at the Bank of the United States in this city. The amount of his forgeries is much greater than it was first supposed.—*Phil. Gazette.*

The will of the late Mr. Yates, of New York, is among the most extraordinary occurrences of the times. He has bequeathed, apparently, a very large amount for the endowment of a college, &c. This estate is entangled in extensive lawsuits, which may last, and be undecided during the life time of *the* executors of *his* executors. At this moment, it is a matter of great doubt and uncertainty whether he was insolvent when he died, or whether he has left five or six hundred thousand dollars. In every point of view, the will is most extraordinary, and was prompted by a singular desire for celebrity, at the sacrifice of the ties of consanguinity, if, in truth, he had any thing to bequeath, which is doubted by many.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The Future.—In the number of Blackwood for January, there is an interesting and well written article, entitled "The Future;" in which the writer ventures to predict the destiny of Russia and America: "There are, at the present time, two great nations in the world, which seem to tend towards the same great end, although they started from different points; I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place amongst nations; and the world learned their existence and their greatness at almost the same time.

"All other nations seem to have nearly reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power, but these are still in the act of growth, all the others stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and celerity along a path in which the human eye can assign no term.

"The American struggles against the natural obstacles which oppose him; the adversaries of the Russian are men; the latter, civilization with all its weapons and its arts; the conquest of the one are therefore gained by the ploughshare; those of the other by the sword. The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives free scope to the unguided exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centres all the authority of society in a single arm: the principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe.

"Arbitrary institutions will not forever prevail in the Russian Empire. As successive provinces and kingdoms are added to their vast dominions, as their sway extends over the region of the south, the abode of wealth and long established civilization, the passion for conquest will expire. Satiety will extinguish it as it does all other desires. With the acquisition of wealth, and the settlement of fixed abodes, the desire of protection from arbitrary power will spring up, and the passion of freedom will arise as it did in Greece, Italy and modern Europe. Free institutions will ultimately appear in the realms conquered by the Muscovite, as they did in those won by Gothic valor. But the passions and desires of an earlier stage of existence will long agitate the millions of the Russo-Asiatic race; and after democratic desires have arisen, and free institutions exist in its older provinces, the wave of the northern conquest will be pressed on by semi-barbarous hordes from its remoter dominions. Freedom will naturally arise out of security and repose; but the fever of conquest will not be finally extinguished till it has performed its destined mission, and the standards of the Cross are brought down to the Indian Ocean."

Black Oats.—We examined some samples of Black Oats, raised on the plantation of Mr. Frederick Sims, in this vicinity, on pine land of common quality, and found them to contain as many as 248 grains to the head. Some common oats were also raised on the same ground of good quality—and on counting the best heads, they were found to produce but 84 grains. Any one who will try the Black Oats, we think, from what we have seen, will readily decide on the difference of profit between them and the common kind.—*Macon Messenger.*

"Mrs. Trollope was one of the greatest reformers of the day. The segar-smokers, the tobacco-chewers, the sit-up-against-the-wall-with-their-feet-under-the-rounds-of-the-chair-men, the run-and-hurry-rough-and-tumble-eaters, need another lesson or two."

The above is from the New York Express; Mr. Brooks is right. The puff-to-bacco-smoke-in-your-face-men, the spit-on-your-carpet-men, the lie-down-on-the-sofa-in-presence-of-ladies-men, the pick-their-teeth-at-the-table-men, the stand-on-the-side-walk-so-that-the-ladies-can-scarcely-get along-men, and the gabble-in-the-theatre-men-and-women, and the sit-on-the-front-porticos-of-the-public-hotels-with-their-feet-on-the-railing-men, all need to be gently rubbed with a brush made of pins, or tickled with a rusty nail.

Philadelphia Com. Adv.

DETROIT, AUG. 4.

Kalamazoo Land Office.—This office closed on Wednesday evening, the 27th of July. From the 5th of that month to the 27th, the receipts amounted to $562,031; on the 27th alone, $70,324 were received. During the forty-six days in which the office was opened in the months of May, June and July, the receipts amounted to the enormous sum of $1,106,676 06.—*Free Press.*

The Loco Focos.—The Albany Argus is now opening the big battery of the Regency upon the camp of the Loco Focos. "We regard them," says the Argus, as a mere faction, "whose aims are selfish, if not dangerous to the public weal." "Mischievous and discouraging," the Argus adds, "are their designs." Per contra, the Loco Focos say of the Regency and Tammany men:

"THE OPEN LEADERS, THE SECRET MOVERS OF THE PARTY, AND THEIR MINIONS, COMPRISE A BODY OF MEN WHOSE POLITICAL TURPITUDE IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO PARALLEL, IN ANY AGE OR COUNTRY. TAMMANY HALL HAS BECOME A NURSERY OF BROKERS, WHERE FEDERALISTS, MONOPOLISTS, AND CORRUPTIONISTS ARE FOSTERED."

A Fact.—A rattlesnake was killed in Holliston last week which measured 6 feet in length, and had 15 rattles, being of course 18 years old. Its digestive organs must have been remarkably strong, or it certainly would have had the dyspepsia; for on being opened, his stomach was found to contain one full grown rabbit, and two squirrels all whole.—*Boston Trav.*

"Jim, where's the hoe?" "with the harrow, sir." "Where's the harrow?" "With the hoe." Well, where are they both." "They are both together, sir."

EXTRACTS

From the Report of Walter Gwynn, Esq'r, Engineer, to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the results of the reconnoissances and surveys, necessary for a selection of the route of the contemplated Rail Road between Wilmington and Halifax.

A careful examination of the country led to the adoption of the following lines for survey.

WESTERN ROUTE.

This route commences at the 'Dry Pond,' in the south-east suburbs of Wilmington, thence running nearly due North to the head of Market street, it takes an Easterly direction to a favorable site for crossing Smith's Creek at "Love Grove." After crossing Smith's creek, the route passes over a level plain, only broken by Prince George's creek, which it crosses between Mr. Burgwyn's dwelling and mill-house, to the North-East branch of the Cape Fear river, near the old bridge. The graduation on this portion of the route, consists of slight excavations and embankments in clean sand, and will be extremely easy of execution. From the Cape Fear, it may be run straight forty-seven miles to Huckleberry pocosin, at the head of Bear swamp. Within this distance, the route will cross Rockfish & Stewart creeks. With the exception of the bridges and embankments across these streams, the surface of the ground is so very level, that the chief work in the road-way formation, will consist of slight cuts no where greater than ten feet in depth, and embankments from two to three feet in height. The route traverses the ridge dividing the waters of Long Creek from those of the "North-East," and passes about two miles and a half to the West of South Washington; and about seven miles to the West of Kenansville. From the head of Bear swamp, the country continues unbroken, until the route reaches Goshen; which is one of the head branches of the North-East. Here the first undulation in the plane of the road worthy of notice occurs, a descent and immediately an ascent of 30 feet to the mile is unavoidable, and some comparatively deep cutting, and heavy embankments are encountered. Immediately on ascending from the valley of Goshen, the route reaches a dry, level, open woods, through which it passes to Brook's branch. The formation of the Rail Road on this portion of the route will consist, chiefly, in cutting down the large trees which overspread the track, and hewing and preparing them for the reception of the iron rails. After making a slight undulation in crossing Brooks's branch, which is a very inconsiderable stream, it arrives at the same level, on which it continues to the head of Yellow Marsh; along the margin of which, it descends to the valley on the Neuse River, encountering in its descent, some heavy cuttings, which consist, however, entirely of sand. It crosses the Neuse at a very favorable place; below the bridge on the stage road from Halifax to Fayetteville; thence passing near Waynesborough, the country wearing the same level aspect, with the exception of the breaks occasioned by the Nauhunta, Acock, and Black creeks, the surface being almost perfectly smooth. It reaches Contentnea creek about half way between Woodward's and Rountree's bridges. After crossing the Contentnea, until the route reaches Enfield, the country may be characterized as bold, compared with the uniform level aspect heretofore presented.

The soil also undergoes some change.—From sand to a substratum of clay, mixed with sand, which will be encountered in some of the excavations. On this portion of the route, Tossnot, Town and Cokey Swamps, the Tar river, and Swift and Fishing creeks are crossed. These occasion a multiplicity of low summits, and an undulatory profile. The grades are, however, gentle, and the cuttings and fillings no where exceed fifteen feet. After leaving Enfield, the route gradually descends to a favorable site for crossing Beach swamp, just below the mouth of Bear swamp, along the borders of which, with very little variation from a level grade, and no other expense in the formation of the road-way, than the raising of a bank two or three feet in height, the route runs until it reaches Quankey creek. Here occurs the highest embankment on the line of the road. It is, however, very short. From Quankey, which is only a mile from the termination of the road, the route ascends very gradually until it unites with the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road, about half a mile from Halifax, and seven miles from Weldon. At Weldon, the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road crosses the Roanoke river by a bridge—it also crosses the Petersburg Rail Road about two and a half miles from Weldon, where the two roads can be easily united; and thus a connexion of your road may be formed with the Petersburg Rail Road, or by the Steam Boats which now daily ply between Weldon and Blakely, they may be connected. In any event, I can see no difficulty in the way of both passengers and goods, destined for Petersburg, passing from your road to the Petersburg Rail Road, with as little delay and inconvenience as to the Portsmouth Rail Road.

A description of the line which was run on the West side of Long creek to Bear Swamp, and which will be brought into comparison with that portion of the Western route, from Wilmington to the same point, will appropriately precede the estimates of the "Western route," and will come in here. This line commences at the Timber pens, and runs upwards along the margin of the river about a mile; thence it crosses over and passes along the dividing ground between the Cape Fear and its North East branch, to nearly the head of Long Creek. The road-bed in this distance will be formed of alternate excavations and embankments, consisting entirely of sand. Thence the line will pass on the dividing ground between Long Creek and Moore's Creek; and between Moore's and Rockfish Creeks; and throughout to the head of Bear Swamp, the ground is extremely favorable. Stewart and Turkey creeks are the only streams that are crossed.

Summary of the excavation, embankments and superstructure:

69 miles, 1191 feet, at $433,815 97

From this, there should be deducted the cost of six miles of superstructure, at $3,800 per mile, this being the reduction which will occur in the actual location; which leaves $411,015 97, the cost of this line. This, compared with the first three items in the following estimate of the Western route, and the result in favor of the route on the East side of Long Creek to Bear Swamp, will be in the first cost, $49,593 09; and in distance upon the probable line of location, 4950 feet. A comparison of the grades and curvatures, results in favor of the line on the East side of Long Creek. I have, therefore, based my estimates for the Western route on this line, supposing that the same reasons which have influenced me in the selection, may also operate with the Board in according it the preference. I have now to proceed with the estimates of the

WESTERN ROUTE

Summary of the cost of excavations, embankments, superstructure, Locomotive Engines, Coaches, Cars, Water stations, Wharves, Shops, Contingencies and Steam Boats:

161 miles, 3189 feet of Rail Road, and 150 miles of Steam Boat communication, $1,500,000.

Careful and minute inquiries, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of a route through Rockymount, and also through Kenansville, by Rockford, resulted in the conviction of their being less eligible than either of the routes selected. It now remains to describe the character of the

EASTERN ROUTE.

This route pursues the trace of the Western route to station No. 176; thence it takes a more Easterly direction and traverses the ridge dividing the waters of the North East branch of Cape Fear River from those of the New and Neuse Rivers, until it reaches the Neuse at Rockford. On this portion of the route, we cross Smith's and Prince George's Creeks, and several small streams, which make into the North East. The general aspect of the country is extremely level and favourable to the contemplated work. From Rockford to Edwards' bridge, where the route crosses the Contentnea, there are no difficulties or streams to cross worthy of notice. From Contentnea the route ascends gradually to a level which is maintained for several miles; when it descends to effect a favourable crossing of Town Creek, thence several undulations are necessary in crossing small streams, until the route reaches Tarborough.—Thence a level grade may be had entirely across Tar river; a favourable site for crossing which, is found about a mile and a half North of Tarborough. Thence the route alternately ascends and descends to lessen the excavations and embankments in passing Deep Creek, Connecanary Creek and the ridges between them, until it enters the Western route five miles from Halifax, which it pursues to the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road.

Summary of the cost of Excavations, Embankments, Superstructure, Locomotive Engines, Coaches, Cars, Water stations, Wharves, Shops, Contingencies and Steam Boats.

162 miles—1504 feet of Rail Road, and 150 miles Steam Boat communication, $1,512,853 80—making the whole line of communication, by Rail Road and Steam Boats, 312 miles.

This shows a difference in cost in favor of the Western route of 12,853 80. A comparison of the grades, length of curvatures, and straight lines, exhibits also a slight difference in favour of that route. On the Eastern route, however, there will occur a thousand feet less bridging; this, in the annual repairs of the road will operate in its favour, by lessening the amount some four thousand dollars per annum. The superiority of the one line over the other, in a professional point of view, is so very slight that an expression of my preference under this head, could not be a decision of the question of choice between them. The Board may, then, consider that I lay the routes before them as equal under all the aspects in which under my province I have been called upon to view them. Their familiarity with the resources and interests of the country bordering on the lines, will enable them to estimate and compare the amount of trade on each; a preponderance of which, may very justly form the basis of a preference. I would beg leave, however, to add, that looking to a connection with the works which are contemplated between the Western parts of the State and the Sea-board, and to the lateral branches which are authorised by the charter, the Western route is decidedly to be preferred. But whether the Eastern or the Western route be selected, I can confidently assure the Board, that no portion of the United States, certainly for the great extent of country embraced, offers so many facilities for the construction of a Rail Road. Timber of the best quality is found on every part of the line; the soil consisting either wholly of sand, or a proper admixture of sand and clay, affords as good a foundation as can be expected from earth alone. Granite occurs on the Tar river, and on Fishing and Quanky creeks; and will be used in forming the abutments of the bridges across these streams, and for the construction of drains within convenient hauling distance. Where rock is not convenient, wooden structures will be used in the passage of the Water courses and ravines, to be substituted hereafter by stone or brick, which can be delivered much more economically after the completion of the road. The entire elevation of the road above tide water is 189 feet. This is overcome by grades rarely so great as 30 feet to the mile. The whole length of curvatures on the road does not exceed thirteen miles; and in every instance, the departure from a straight line is effected on curves described with a radius exceeding a mile. So slight indeed are the grades and curvatures compared with many other roads in the country, that yours may be considered as straight and level; certainly as presenting every facility for the most extensive and economical application of swift locomotive power, to which Rail Roads owe their undeniable superiority wherever, as will be the case here, gravity has but a small share in the resistance.

The estimate of the road-way formation falls far beneath the average cost of similar works; while it is believed that the profits will not be excelled by any improvement in the country. For your Rail-road, in connexion with the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and the Petersburg Rail-road at Weldon; both of which are links in continuous lines of Rail-way and Steam-boat communication to Boston, must become the great thoroughfare between the North and South; for between the Roanoke river and Charleston, or the Charleston and Hamburg Rail-road, admitting there were any other communication by Rail-way contemplated, its greater length and what is a matter of deeper consideration, its greater expense, forbids the idea of rivalry; and places your road almost beyond the reach of competition. So that we may say, in fact, it forms an important, if not indeed the most important link in the great line of intercommunication between the North and the South. Under this view of the subject, it is difficult without the appearance of exaggeration, to estimate the probable revenue.

The travel between Charleston and the Northern cities by steam-boats and stages, may be safely computed at sixty thousand. This amount might be greatly swelled by embracing the whole travel from New Orleans; which we confidently believe will take the route of your Rail-road.

But we will say 60,000 Travellers at $12,50 each, $750,000 00

To this we may add for the transportation of the mail 50,000 00

Way passengers and freight on produce and goods 100,000 00

$900,000 00

Deduct for the repairs and renewal of the road and steam boats $200,000 00

And it leaves a nett revenue of $700,000 00

Now, although I believe this sum will fall short of the receipts for the first year, yet, lest we should appear too sanguine and to remove all possible objection, we will deduct from the foregoing, twenty-five per cent, which reduces the amount to $525,000 00, or a dividend of 35 per cent on the estimated cost of the work.

A Rail-road which produces 6 per cent nett in the first years of its operation, is considered good property; for the increase of business which must ensue, always increases the annual profits in a great ratio.

While our estimates exceed this per centage nearly six times, it will be perceived that we have confined ourselves entirely to the amount of the present travel; and this after being taken at a very low estimate, reduced twenty-five per cent. But in presenting a view of the prospects of the Road, we should anticipate the probable increase of travelling by reason of the increase of the business and population of Charleston; which must ensue from the great and gigantic scheme which she has in contemplation, and which she will no doubt carry into effect to Cincinnati. And in a few years the Rail-road to Hamburg, which is now being extended to Athens, will be prolonged southwardly to Columbus; and thence in continuation with the Rail road to Pensacola, complete the line of Rail-way, and steam-boats all the way to New Orleans. But without any further specification of the various improvements which are in contemplation and begun at the South, suffice it to say, that your Southern termination at Charleston, towards which all these improvements converge, ensures you immediate, continually increasing and never failing sources of revenue; and completely sets all competition by other and similar improvements, at defiance. For all past experience has shown that the travel on routes connecting *commercial* cities, increases in a ratio, much beyond that of the business or population; and the great lines of travel in all countries lead through the commercial Towns.

Routes passing through the interior, with a view to divert the travel, must be regarded as experiments running counter to experience, and of very doubtful success. And I lay it down as an incontrovertible fact, that those which will prove most profitable, and most conducive to the great and varied interests of the country, may be classified under two heads. Those which connect the commercial cities, and those which lead from the commercial towns by the most direct routes to the interior and western portions of our country.

But your revenue will be greatly swelled from other sources, which we have not taken into the account. All the improvements which are contemplated from the sea-board to the Western part of your State must cross the line of your Railway; and to whatever point destined, will find it to their interest, to some extent, to pursue it, in order to make selection of the most favorable location. Under this aspect, your Rail Road presents itself to the State in a peculiarly interesting point of view. It traverses it nearly through its entire length from North to South, and forms the basis upon which the internal improvement scheme of the Raleigh Convention may be most economically carried out. For, as I have before intimated, the cheapest route from any point on the sea-board to the West, from Beaufort, for instance, to the narrows of the Yadkin, will be found on a very direct line *West*, until it falls into your Rail Road; and thence (in this case) along it to some point South of the Neuse river.

In a military point of view your Rail Road, in connexion with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and contemplated Rail Road between Wilmington and Charleston, may be regarded as forming a complete line of defence to the whole sea-board from Norfolk to Charleston; for there is no Rail Road in the country, upon which so large a force can be concentrated in a given time; and where, perhaps, there would be a greater probability of its being required. By the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road and its connexions; the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road; the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail Road; the Portsmouth and Petersburg Rail Roads; and by means of the Railways to the West within your own State, levys for troops on South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, &c. may be met from the remote States in a few days, and in a few hours, from the more adjacent States, and any number of troops, may be thrown on the line of your Railway; whence by lateral roads and Steam Boats, (down the numerous navigable streams which the road crosses) in a few hours, or by a march of a day or two, they may occupy any position on this extended coast. And if the transportation of stores and munitions of war, which, under the military head, is a matter of primary importance, it affords a safe avenue; and in time of war, will prove a saving of millions to the Government.

As a National work, therefore, yours cannot be considered as secondary to any in the country. But one of the most happy results of the Railway system in the Southern country, and which will be imparted by your Rail Road to that portion of the State most concerned, is the effect it will have, by the speedy concentration of troops to put down, if not entirely suppress and remove all apprehensions of servile disturbances and insurrections. The speedy transit of the mail, especially between commercial cities, is an object of solicitude with all Governments. Your improvement fully meets this object, and its importance under this head also, cannot fail to attract the attention of the General Government; and also the concentrated concurrent interests of the large cities at the North. And having the effect, as we have asserted, your road will have, to turn the whole stream of travel between the North and the South, through Charleston, and on the Charleston and Hamburg, and the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Roads, she, as well as those interested in these two great improvements, are deeply interested in your success, and will no doubt contribute largely towards it; and the trade and travel which it will throw on the Portsmouth and Petersburg Railways, will greatly enhance their profits, and advance the prosperity and wealth of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

The counties along the line have manifested the interest with which they regard it, by the handsome subscriptions which they made.

The benefits to Wilmington will be immediately felt in the great increase in the exchange of commodities, which the increased facilities of communicating with a rich back country will afford. And she may be justly proud of the rank to which she will elevate herself, in having projected and carried into effect, an improvement which may be characterised as a great National and State work.

All which is respectfully submitted by, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WALTER GWYNN, *Civil Engineer.*

Wilmington, Aug. 15, 1836.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.

Business before Pleasure.—An apothecary, late of Roxbury, who was peculiar in his notions, and remarkably attentive to his business, had the misfortune to lose his wife; at the hour of her burial, he put a label on his shop door of the following laconic order:

"Gone home to the funeral of my wife,
Be back in half an hour."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The following letter from the President of the United States to the Governor of Tennessee, was elicited by the recent requisition of Gen. Gaines upon the Governor for a regiment of volunteers. It will be seen that the President disapproves of that requisition. It remains with Gen. Gaines to show that it was in accordance with his own instructions from Washington. Whilst we entirely approve of the President's determination to preserve the neutrality of the nation, we cannot but fear that this letter is the first step towards the sacrifice of that gallant veteran Gen. Gaines. We shall see.

GEN. JACKSON TO GOV. CANNON.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6, 1836.

Sir: I have received your letters of the 29th ult. and the 4th instant, accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May, and the 25th July, by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your Proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, bearing date the 20th of June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign Powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the Government and laws, whatever may be their character and form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorize the suspicion that our Government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of Gen Gaines in the present instance must be considered; and unless there is a strong necessity for it, it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest, when it is well known that the disposition to befriend the Texans is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that that requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico for supposing that the Government of the United States may be induced, by inadequate causes, to overstep the lines of the neutrality which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, Gen. Gaines intimated to the Department of War that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our Western frontier had been made, and that, if it became *necessary*, he would make a call for the militia. He had also informed the Department of his ill health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the apportionment which had been made of the 10,000 militia under the recent volunteer act; and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service. This force, aided by the portions of the Dragoon regiments that would be stationed in that quarter and those of the regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the General has since made upon you, to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee Volunteers, whose prowess and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on this occasion without proper consideration. They can for the present only be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteers authorized under the late act of Congress are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the Western frontier, the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. There is, however, no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities, to any serious extent, from the Western Indians. Should a necessity arise, the volunteer Brigade from East Tennessee will be ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they now are employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th of May, having been satisfied by the yielding to the requisition of Gen. Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 28th of June. The Government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the same rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that General Gaines should have based this requisition for additional military force on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligation of that rule.

Should Mexico insult our national flag, or invade our territory, or interrupt our citizens in the lawful pursuits guarantied to them by the treaty, then the Government will promptly repel the insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that offences of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been, by General Gaines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

We learn from the Harrisburg Reporter that Gen. Jackson designs to return from Tennessee via Pennsylvania, and that he will be in Harrisburg during the month of September. When it is recollected, that the elections take place in Pennsylvania early in October, it is impossible not to suspect that the General's visit has some connection with them.—But, we are satisfied he will go out of his way for nothing. The people will perceive the object of the visit and it will but confirm them in their opposition to the Executive favorite.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

TEXAS.

New Orleans, Aug. 4.

Texas.—By a resident of Texas, who came passenger in the Texan schooner of war Independence, we are informed that the political affairs of this country were in a very tranquil state, and a strong evidence had been given by the people of their determination to support the executive government. The order or writ for the elections of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, had been issued by the executive cabinet, and will take place on the first Monday in September, and Congress will convene the third Monday in October. It was proposed to the citizens of Texas by the Government, that they should invest the members of Congress with conventional powers to alter and amend the constitution, made by the late Convention, inasmuch as the disarranged state of the country had prevented its being printed and circulated amongst the inhabitants. Gen. Stephen F. Austin is a candidate for the Presidential chair, Dr. B. T. Archer having declined, and he declared his determination of supporting Gen. Austin for that office. It was understood that Dr. Archer would be voted for as Senator.

The spies which had been sent by the Texan army to the banks of the Rio Grande, reported the Mexican army inactive at Matamoras. There was no expectation of any movement towards Texas, as extreme drought and want of water renders such impracticable, and besides, it is well understood that the Mexicans, who have once visited Texas, have lost all taste for the country, and are not likely to relish a return. The army, by the official reports, is from 23 to 2700 strong, and the Government would form an army of reserve on the Brassos or Trinity, of 2000 men.

We further learn by the arrival of the Independence, that the port of Matamoras is blockaded by three armed Texan schrs. and that a large land force is in preparation to march upon it, and co-operate with the fleet. All the inhabitants of Matamoras, without distinction of alienage, were subjected to contributions for the support of the place.

The Mexican schooner, commanded by Thompson (of San Philippe memory) was lost on her passage from Matamoras to Vera Cruz, and all perished, saving the captain and two marines.

The Mexican brig Vencedor Del Alamo, on a cruize from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, was forced to return in consequence of having too many guns. Upon the whole the horizon of Mexican affairs is more and more clouded, while the star of Texas is greatly in the ascendant.

VELASCO, JULY 20, 1836.

Our army is still at Victoria, upon the river Gaudaloupe. Lamar had arrived there agreeably to the last accounts, and presented himself as Commander in Chief of the Texan forces; but, with all his popularity, was unable to obtain the concurrence of the army with the wishes of the cabinet. The question was put to vote, whether he should enjoy the chief command, or Rusk continue in his former capacity, until the arrival of Gen. Houston. The matter was decided by an overwhelming majority in favor of the two latter gentlemen, so that Rusk remains Brigadier General Commanding, and the authority of Major General Houston will be recognised so soon as he arrives in camp. Lamar is said to have behaved in his usual disinterested and patriotic manner.

Felix Houston has been promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. by brevet. Green still enjoys the commission which he appeared to prize so highly in New Orleans. They are both in camp. Santa Anna, the ill-fated and fallen despot, is now at Columbia, and has the pleasing anticipation of being shortly escorted to the army, and there receiving his sentence—a detachment has been ordered for the purpose. You may hear of a catastrophe before many weeks have elapsed. I anticipate it with positive certainty. Miserable indecision in not having inflicted upon him "death or worse punishment," immediately after his capture, when the act would have been upheld and justified by the whole civilized world.

News have reached us, stating that the Mexican army is again retreating to Matamoras, in consequence of the Cholera having broken out among them, and committing great destruction.

We learn from undoubted authority, (Mr. Allen) that several tribes of Indians have collected on the Sulphur Fork, in Texas, preparing for hostilities, in behalf of the Mexicans. Gen. Gaines informed Mr. A. that the company of Dragoons would not come down from Fort Towson, until further orders.

More Emigrants for Texas.—A company of fifty-three fine looking men, under the command of Capt. Fraly, arrived at this port last evening in the brig Harriet, from Balimore, and will depart for the land of "Milk and Honey," in the first vessel which sails for Texas.—*Bulletin.*

The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette of the 7th, contains a notice for a county meeting of those opposed to the succession of Mr. Van Buren, signed by 1405 names, and the paper promises to publish "the remainder next week!"

Resignations in the Army.—A general order from the Adjutant General announces the resignation of five officers of the army on one day. It is said that the gallant General Fenwick is also about to throw up his commission, and leave an army, whose fame and fortunes are at the mercy of the Editor of the Globe. It is just what was anticipated, and what it was natural to expect, under the circumstances. The unprecedented letter of Gen. Jessup to Oliver le Diable, of the Globe, is enough to make a man ashamed to be called an officer of the army. If the example be generally imitated every complaint must enter by the back door, and all who refuse to sue at the gates of the kitchen for executive favor, may be displaced without a moment's warning.

Balt. Chronicle.

A Heavy Business.—We learn, says the New York Transcript, from good authority, that the business transactions of the Messrs. Josephs, of Wall street, on Saturday last amounted to upwards of *two millions of dollars,*

FOREIGN.

New York, Aug. 1.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing Packet ship New Jersey, Capt. Barstow, arrived in this city this morning, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 20th ultimo.

The Sultan of Turkey, in consequence of the representations of the English ambassador, in the affair of Mr. Churchill, has dismissed the Reis Effendi—and thus removed all apprehension of difficulty between Great Britain and Turkey.

The third reading of the established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th ult., when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the bill would pass.

The news from Paris is unimportant. Another official notice had appeared in the Moniteur, forbidding the transmission of military stores into Spain.

Great preparations are making for the celebration of the "three days." The King has signified his determination to be present notwithstanding the remonstrance of his ministers.

Alibeau, who attempted to assassinate Louis Phillippe, was executed on the Guillotine on the 11th of July. He bore himself with much firmness. His last words are reported to have been as follows: "I die for the Republic. I repeat that I have no accomplices. I am as pure as Brutus, Sanet, and like them wished for the liberty of my country."

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the trial and conviction of the Editor of the Gazette de France, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that on which on the morning of the same day Alibeau suffered death. The Editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of July, was "an act of downright hypocrisy—an attack upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to anarchy, which supports anarchy *de fait*."

A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grasswardein, in Hungary, on the 1st of June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, four churches, and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

His excellency Andrew Stevenson, minister to the Court of St. James, had arrived in London.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 19.

Our cotton market in the early part of the week remained much depressed, and inferior qualities experienced a further decline; but on Friday there was a considerable revival in the demand, and sales of all descriptions returned to the currency of the day week. The total sales amount to 20,470 bales, of which speculators have taken 2400 bales. American with 500 Pernams; and 1200 American, 600 Maranhams and 160 Surats have been taken for shipment. The sales comprise 700 Surat, at 22 a 33d, with 10 stained at 17d; 3100 Bengal, 7¾ a 11¾; 4970 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7¾ a 12, 6570 Orleans, 8 a 13. There has been good demand to-day, and in American descriptions an advance of ¼d per lb. has been obtained. The sales are 5000 bales, of which 1000 American on speculation. On Saturday 2500 bales were

St. Martinsville, (La.) July 9.

We observed in our last, that a failure in the Cotton crop was much feared in the upper Parishes.—From what we can learn, there is no reason to apprehend that this unfavorable appearance in the state of the crops is becoming general. In our own Parish, the rot is making greater progress. A planter in our neighborhood informs us that in his place, more than one half of the bowls are formed, are attacked with it; and unless a favorable change takes place in the future growth of the plant, the yield will fall extremely short of its usual average.—*Gazette.*

New Cotton.—A bale of New Cotton was brought to this city yesterday, (the 17th) from the plantation of James Wimberly, in Houston county. It was purchased by Mr. John Jones, at 25 cents, quality extra prime. Stored at Hamilton and Hayes' Warehouse.—*Macon Messenger.*

New Cotton.—The Savannah *Georgian* of Thursday last says, Two bales of Upland Cotton of the new crop, from the plantation of Mrs. Porcher, Beaufort District, S. C. were brought to our market yesterday. The quality and staple of the same are very fine. We understand that they have been picking fifty pounds per hand for the last week on the above named plantation. A third bale reached our market yesterday afternoon. It is also a fine staple and quality. Since writing the above we learn that the three bales have brought twenty and one eighth cents."

"Mr. Van Buren has a dead majority of the people on his side and he will certainly be elected to the Presidency."

[*Northern Mercury.*

We have no doubt that Mr. V. B's majority is a "dead" one. If it is not "dead" now, it will be very sure to die before November. He may expect to be elected to the Presidency "when the dead come forth."

Louis Jour.

A company of forty Jackson militia men in Indiana have raised a subscription for the purchase of a sword, and a pair of pistols, and a full suit of regimentals to be presented to *Martin Van Buren.* What do they mean by making such a present to such an individual?—*Louisville Journal.*

More absence of mind.—An Eastern paper states that a person was found lying on the pavement recently, who, upon examination, it was ascertained, had, after washing himself, emptied the wash-basin in his bed, *and threw himself out of the window!*

The famous Col. Pluck has taken lodgings in the Blockley Alms House, Philadelphia. Sad reverse of fortune.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ As the arrangements for the contemplated improvements in this paper will require a considerable expenditure of money, we hope individuals indebted to us will make it convenient to settle in the course of the present month, about the last of which we expect to leave for New York on this and other business connected with the establishment.

☞ The Board of Health report that there has been no case of *Small Pox* or *Varioloid* in the town or neighborhood since last report.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Pres't.*

August 24, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MOORE and MONTGOMERY, 1 Senator.—John B. Kelly, by a majority of 130 over James Allen—both for White. Poll:

	Kelly.	*Allen.*
Montgomery,	217	576
Moore,	545	56
	762	632

PASQUOTANK and PERQUIMONS, 1 Senator.—Jesse Wilson, [Whig,] by a majority of 274 over Francis Fletcher, [V. B.] Poll:

	Wilson.	*Fletcher.*
Pasquotank,	143	154
Perquimons,	268	3
	411	157

CHOWAN and GATES, 1 Senator.—W. W. Cowper, [V. B.] by a majority of 30 votes over John Watson.

CURRITUCK and CAMDEN, 1 Senator.—Daniel Lindsay, [V. B.]

BUNCOMBE, HAYWOOD and MACON.—In this Senatorial District, James Gudger (Whig) is elected.

WILKES and ASHE.—In this Senatorial District, Gen. Edmund Jones, (Whig) is elected.

MONTGOMERY, 2 Commoners.—Wm. Harris and Lincoln S. Jordan, Whigs. Poll: Harris 831, Jordan 733. P R Lilly [W.] 533. For Sheriff, E. Horne 662. D. Cochrane 337, John Little 139.—All for White.

LINCOLN, 5 members.—Michael Reinhardt, S.; Michael Hoke, Henry Consler, Oliver Holland and T. Ward, Commons. All Van Buren. Poll: Senate—Reinhardt 1018, J. H. Harry 508. Commons—Hoke 1382, Consler 1958, Holland 1481, Ward 1382, Roberts 993, Harris 780, Yount 548.

IREDELL, 4 members.—G. F. Davidson, S.; J. A. King, S. Loudermilk and T. M. Campbell, C. All for White.

ASHE, 1 Commoner.—Nye, [V. B.]

SURRY, 4 members.—Wm P. Dobson, Senate; Roberts, Counts and Calloway, Commons. All for Van Buren. Poll—Senate, Dobson 659, Franklin 541. Commons: Roberts 1164, Counts 1157, Calloway 970, Chapman [W.] 951, Boydon [W.] 942, Fleming [W.] 824, Peoples [V. B.] 100. For Sheriff, Hampton 1009, Zachary 999.

ROCKINGHAM.—Col David S. Read, S. without opposition; Gen Philip J. Irion and Blake Brasswell, C.—all for Van Buren. Sheriff, Martin Rogers.

RUTHERFORD, 4 members.—J. McD Carson, Senate; Dr. Miller, —— Jefferson and J. H. Bufford, Commons—all for White.

WILKES, 2 Commoners.—William Horton and —— Petty—both Whigs.

BUNCOMBE, 2 members.—M Patton and John Carson (Whigs) elected.

HERTFORD, 2 members.—George W Montgomery, Senate; Kenneth Rayner, Commons; both Whigs. Poll—Senate, Montgomery 227, Askew 151. Commons, Rayner 406, John H. Wheeler 261.

ONSLOW, 2 members.—Daniel S Saunders, S.; John A Averitt, C. Both Van Buren.

PASQUOTANK, 1 Commoner.—John B. Muse, [Whig.] Poll: Muse 499, Thos Bell [V. B.] 299.

PERQUIMONS, 1 member.—Josiah T Granberry, [White.] Poll: Granberry 547, Thos Wilson 155.

CURRITUCK, 1 member.—Alfred Perkins, [Van Buren.]

CHOWAN, 1 member.—Thos. S Hoskins, [W.] by a majority of 155 over Wm Byrum, [V. B.]

GATES, 1 member.—Whitmel Stallings, [V. B.]

ANSON COUNTY.—We accidentally stated in our last, that G W Boggan was elected Sheriff of Anson. Major Young H. Allen was elected. The vote stood Allen 579, Boggan 468, G. W. Little 55.

GUILFORD.—State of the poll for Commons: Lindsay [W.] 1171, Adams [W.] 885, Simpson [V. B.] 714, J. A. Smith [W.] 651, Peoples [W.] 595, Eli Smith [W.] 488, Mendenhall [W.] 542. The latter gentleman was not a candidate, but the Whigs of that county, with extraordinary fatuity, voted for him, thus scattering their votes among six candidates, by which means they permitted a Van Buren man to come in. This, too, in a county where the White strength is as three to one!]

☞ It is a fact worth noting, that the counties of Ashe, Caswell, Duplin, Edgecomb, New Hanover, Nash, Person, and Warren, which in 1824, gave majorities *against* Jackson, are found in 1836, in favor of Van Buren! And yet his friends say, that he is supported by the old Jackson party.

Raleigh Register.

The Result.—We have not yet received the returns from all the counties of the vote for Governor. Gates, Haywood and Macon remain to be ascertained. In the other 62 Counties, the majority for Dudley is 5584. It will be somewhat reduced by the above three Counties.

In the Legislature we have a majority on joint ballot of 2 votes, as will be seen by the statement below. Besides this, however, we understand from several sources, that Mr. Stockard of Orange, has declared, since the election, that he considers himself instructed to vote for a White Senator. This statement is made by some of Mr. Stockard's neighbors, who have visited this place since the election. We are also informed by a gentleman of high respectability, that Mr. Simpson of Guilford, pledged himself, in the course of the canvass, to vote for a White Senator if he found that the majority of his constituents were in favor of White, and that he has acknowledged himself satisfied on that point. These two gentlemen voting with us, will give us 61 to 59 in the House of Commons. In the Senate we have 27 to 23, being a majority of 6 upon joint ballot. It is said, however, that Mr. Barnett, the White Senator from Person is pledged to vote against Mangum. This will still leave us a majority of 4 votes, and the command of both Houses.

Last year Van Buren had a majority of 22 on joint ballot.

The victory is a glorious one! A White Governor, a White Legislature, and Graham elected; thus securing a White Delegation in Congress.—North Carolina IS redeemed!

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Whigs.	V. Buren.	Dudley.	Spaight.
Franklin	"	3	308	564
Edgecomb	"	3	71	1191
Nash	"	2	102	679
Granville	4	"	977	391
Pitt	1	2	483	511
Washington	2	"	377	34
Warren	"	3	92	673
Johnston	"	3	364	672
Wayne	"	3	180	716
Hyde	1	"	460	157
Beaufort	3	"	755	236
Tyrrell	1	"	400	25
Columbus	1	"	210	185
Anson	3	"	1017	274
Bertie	"	3	336	489
Bladen	2	"		m. 27
Brunswick	1	"	359	123
Caswell	"	3	115	1056
Camden	1	"	400	12
Cumberland	1	2	500	800
Carteret	1	1	111m.	
Chatham	3	1	932	627
Craven	"	3	267	669
Cabarrus	2	"	643	227
Davidson	3	"	1287	69
Duplin	"	3	263	734
Greene	"	1	171	275
Guilford	3	1	1145	475
Halifax	4	"	565	465
Hertford	2	"	379	264
Jones	1	"	228	120
Lenoir	"	2	192	589
Lincoln	"	5	695	1674
Mecklenb'rg	"	4	869	1095
Moore	1	1	342	505
Montgomery	2	"	1057	93
N Hanover	"	3	224	750
Northampt'n	3	"	592	241
Orange	4	1	1257	1132
Onslow	"	2		266m.
Person	1	2	230	498
Robeson	"	2	408	507
Rowan	4	"	1612	117
Randolph	3	"	1009	112
Richmond	3	"	616	63
Sampson	"	3	419	666
Wake	1	3	864	891
Ashe	"	1	376	451
Buncombe	3	"	1194	533
Burke	3	"	1257	516
Currituck	"	2		150m.
Chowan	1	"	512	167
Gates	"	2		
Haywood	"	1		
Iredell	4	"	1283	226
Macon	"	1		
Martin	"	2		260m.
Pasquotank	1	"	491	259
Perquimons	2	"	479	49
Rockingham	"	3	500	846
Rutherford	4	"	1478	588
Stokes	3	1	829	806
Surry	"	4	887	1055
Wilkes	3	"	800m	
Yancy	"	2	110	500
	86	84	33,689	28,105

The triumphant election of Mr. Graham in the Mountain District, by the prodigious majority of 1614 votes, may be regarded as an emphatic rebuke of Governor Spaight for denying to the people their most invaluable right—the right of representation. We have reason to believe that the Governor's intention was to do his duty in the matter. He was in Newbern and hastened to Raleigh immediately after the decision vacating the seat, doubtless with the intention of issuing the writ for an immediate election. There, however, he met with Mr. Newland, who, crest-fallen, felt that he had no hope if the election should take place then; whereas if deferred, he might possibly succeed, with the aid of all the influence of the party. In an evil hour for the Governor, he consented to abandon the clear line of duty for the remote hope of a party benefit. Let the result serve as a warning to all public functionaries, that the people of North Carolina are not so fallen in the slough of party degradation, as to sanction a gross neglect of duty and usurpation of their rights. It is not alone in the mountain district that the party has lost ground in consequence of that act. Our information from various quarters leaves us no room to doubt that many honest men have abandoned the party in consequence of seeing the unfair means by which it was attempted to be sustained.

The following is the complete statement of the poll:

COUNTIES.	GRAHAM.	NEWLAND.
Burke,	1080	708
Rutherford,	1633	626
Buncombe,	1082	716
Haywood,	257	373
Macon,	448	348
Yancy,	291	406
	4791	3177
	3177	
	1614 majority.	

The Raleigh Standard consoles itself for defeat with the fallacious idea that the Governor's election was no test of the political feelings of the people of North Carolina. Rather too late in the day, Mr. Standard. If ever there was an election which was decided purely with reference to National politics, it was this. What little exception there was to this remark, was in favor of Gov. Spaight. He had been in the Legislature almost without intermission, for 20 or 25 years, and had been a candidate for Governor more than half a score of times, always carrying a large party of personal and political friends along with him. Last year he was elected, and the indisposition of the people to dismiss an officer until he shall have served the full constitutional term, is well known. Gen. Dudley, on the contrary, had but rarely been in the Legislature, and had never been before the people of the whole State, or the Legislature, for any office. His popularity was untried, and no means were left unessayed to prevent his election. No test of parties! Look at New Hanover county, which has for years been thoroughly drilled by a few interested leaders. Highly as Gen. Dudley is personally esteemed there, he was beaten by a decided party vote. We beg each reader to look at his own county, and answer if it was not a party vote. The reply cannot but be in the affirmative. The fact is, and the Standard knows it well, that Mr. Van Buren cannot get the vote that was cast for Gov. Spaight. We take some credit to ourself for moderation in our estimates, and we assure our readers that it is our firm conviction that Judge White will beat Van Buren in November more than twice as much as Dudley has beaten Spaight.

"*All* FAVORABLE *means.*"—It was one of the resolutions of the Van Buren party, in N. Hanover County, we believe, to use "all *favorable* means" not all *honorable* means, to promote the election of Spaight, Van Buren & Co. A practical illustration of the resolution has been afforded in the Whig County of Montgomery. A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in that County informs us, that the poll of precinct No. 8, in that County, was not returned by the Inspector, who was a Van Buren man, because, as it is supposed, it had rather too many Dudley votes recorded on it. The poll as ascertained was for Dudley 975, Spaight 93; but add the suppressed precinct and it would be Dudley about 1056, and Spaight less than 100. We hope if there is any penalty for such an outrage on the rights of the people, it will be enforced.

Elections.—Van Buren has been defeated in all the elections which have taken place in the course of this month. North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, all, all have thrown off the collar. This is but a foretaste of what we shall see in November. It is now almost certain that he cannot be elected; for besides the above States, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, and Arkansas, giving in the whole, 201 votes, will be against him. We have a bright prospect before us. Let it animate every Whig to do his duty. The people are every where drawing the distinction between Jackson and Van Buren. See how completely they have been separated by the freemen of North Carolina. In 1832, there were but 4563 votes, (out of near 30,000 given in,) against Jackson. Now a majority of the whole State, say about 35,000 votes, have put their mark of condemnation on Van Buren. And yet *the party* unblushingly maintain that all who oppose Van Buren are enemies to Jackson.

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY.

Died, in Granville county on the 4th instant, the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of the *White* swelling.—[*Com.*]—*Raleigh Star*

Shipwreck.—The Schooner Frances Ellen, from New York bound for Wilmington, N. C. went ashore at Nagg's Head Hill on the night of the 12th inst. The Elizabeth City Times states that neither vessel nor cargo were injured, but that both were to be sold by the Captain on the 4th of September. We learn that a number of our Fayetteville merchants had goods on board—all insured.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We refer the reader to the Report of Major Gwyn, containing the results of his survey of the routes for this Road, and his estimates of its cost and income. The Board has, we learn, decided in favor of the Western route, crossing the North East Branch of the Cape Fear near the Big Bridge, the Neuse near Waynesborough, and the Tar near Rocky Mount, passing near Enfield, in Halifax County. It is scarcely necessary to say, that it is a Raleigh road only in name, as it will not approach that city nearer than about 60 miles. It is intended to connect Wilmington with Norfolk and Petersburg, by means of the rail roads already constructed to those places. We learn also that it will pass within about forty miles of this place; and as that will be a pleasant ride over an excellent road from hence, we have no doubt that the travel through this place will all take that route; and probably it will not be long before a branch rail road will connect this town with that road at the nearest point.

The proceedings of our neighbors are in the highest degree prompt. The Board decided on the route on the 15th, and on the same day hands were hired and the location commenced, several miles are under contract, and ere this the Contractors have broken ground. We trust that Fayetteville will soon be prepared to emulate this noble example.

Suicide—A young man committed suicide in Raleigh on Friday last by taking laudanum. His name was Charles Green, from Jones county, and it is supposed that he was driven to commit the desperate deed by the loss of his money—gambling, we suppose.

Health of the City.—There has been one death from Small-pox since our last—a servant of Mr. John Devereux's. No new case has occurred, and there are only two now, in all.—*Ral Reg.*

The Difference between Jackson and Van Buren.—We are informed, that in Surry County, one candidate came out openly on the merits of Martin Van Buren—he made speeches in favor of him—read Holland's life of that *hero*, and praised him roundly from the stump—*He* received 100 votes out of 2000. Others came out for Jackson—talked about the glory of the victory at New Orleans—the victory over the monster, &c. &c., *carefully however, avoiding any expression of favor for Van Buren.* These were elected. So note the difference. When Van Buren shall be put upon his own merits, before the people in November next, what will become of him? It takes no conjurer to guess.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A letter from a gentleman in one of the midland western counties, speaks in the most flattering terms of the prospect of success of the White ticket.—We had an opportunity also of conversing with gentlemen from various parts of the State, during the late commencement at Athens, some of them Union men, who gave it as their unqualified opinion that unless some great revulsion in the public mind should take place, there is but little doubt of its success.—We say to the opponents of Mr. Van Buren in every section of Georgia, do your duty to your country and there is no doubt of a signal triumph.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

Anti-Van Burenism afloat on the Delaware River.—On receiving the "glorious result," from the North Carolina election, on Board the Steamboat Ohio, on its way from New Castle to Philadelphia, August the 19th, 1836, we the undersigned called a vote of the whole company of passengers, (which were 226 in number) on the question of Van Burenism and Anti-Van Burenism, which resulted as follows—for Van Buren 15; neutral 12; Anti-Van Buren 199.

Committee, from

Mississippi—Ambrose Knox, A. Stewart, S. Griffin.

Alabama—S. W. Godfrey, A. C. Hemphill, A. W Goden.

Georgia—Major R. P. Robeson, Capt. Neill McNair.

South Carolina—A. Blue, L. S. Drake, R. H. Crockett.

North Carolina—Daniel Valentine, C. J Orrell, W H Davis, Hugh McLaurin, Henry Williams.

Virginia—Doctor J. H. West, H Ludlam, C. L. Brown.

Maryland—Robert Purviance, C. H. West, J. E. Johnson.

Philad. County, Pa—Thomas Patterson.

Ohio—William Armstrong.

Indiana—H. W. Shlyer, Wm. Allen, John Allen.

N. B.—We wish every press in the U. States opposed to the election of Van Buren, to give the above an insertion.

North Carolina leading the Vans!—We hoped, yet dared not flatter ourselves with the belief, that North Carolina would throw off the shackles which bound her to the "Spoils party;" but we rejoice to discover that we were too timid in our estimate of her devotion to sound principles and genuine, old-fashioned republicanism. She is indeed "regenerated and disenthralled;" and may the sons of Old Virginia follow her patriotic and honorable example.

Norfolk Herald.

North Carolina was the very first State in 1824, to resist the dictation of King Caucus. She then voted *for* Gen. Jackson to put down dictation.—She will now vote against Gen Jackson's favorite, to maintain the same principle. As has been observed, there is a remarkable similarity between the two periods of 1824 and 1836, when Crawford was dictated by a Caucus at Washington, and when the President takes up the trade renounced by a Congressional Caucus, and attempts to dictate *his* choice. We are more and more confirmed in the belief that the fate of Crawford will be that of Van Buren, and that as Crawford was destroyed by a caucus nomination, so will *the favorite* be by that of his master.

If the result confirm the promise, and N. Carolina slips the collar, it will *revolutionize the South.*

Richmond Whig

THE ELECTIONS.

The prospect brightens. The news from the States in which elections have lately been held is even more favorable than our anticipations. Without further comment than the expression of our hope that the example furnished in the States South and West will be lost upon the Middle and Eastern States, we spread before our readers our latest authentic information from each State.

IN KENTUCKY.

Returns from forty-eight counties give to James Clarke, the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of seven thousand five hundred votes over his Van Buren opponent; and the Whigs have obtained a large majority in the State Legislature. "Gen. Harrison," says the Western Citizen, "will carry the State by a majority of not less than 15,000. The Whigs, to a man, feeling the importance of the contest, will come to the polls. Victory awaits the Whig ticket in November by an overwhelming majority."

IN INDIANA.

The Louisville Journal says: "We have received late information from Indianapolis. It is cheering and decisive. Indiana has unquestionably gone for her glorious old Governor (Noble) by a large majority."

The Indiana Palladium of August 13th says: "We shall give a list of the members elect of our State Legislature, so soon as we can get information enough to make the list correct and complete. We can only say now, that the majority in the Legislature for Harrison will be VERY LARGE."

IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Ashley, the respectable candidate voted for by the Whigs, is carrying every thing before him. The St. Louis correspondent of "the Globe" is quite lachrymose on the subject. He says "there is no accounting for it." He then does account for it, however, in the following dolorous terms: "*The patronage of the General Government* has not been *used* to sustain the Republican party *as far as we have a right to expect!*" This is at least a very frank confession of the *use* to which the patronage of Government is *expected* to be put.

Alabama.—The Election.—We have not yet received full returns from all the counties; but a sufficient number have come in to enable us to say, that there will be a majority in the Legislature, of at least *twelve*, in favor of White. Upon any testing question, in joint ballot, the majority probably will not be less than *twenty.*

Tuskaloosa Intelligencer.

Mr. Madison.—The Globe, which is notorious for repeating, with unparalleled effrontery, assertions already most triumphantly refuted, cooks up Bancroft's ridiculous fiction about Mr. Madison having favored Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to the Chief Magistracy. The story has been pronounced totally false by persons who had much better opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the departed patriot, and are infinitely more entitled to credit than the renegade who invented it.

Washington Sun.

The Tennessee papers allege that General Jackson is openly electioneering in favor of Van Buren. It won't do, however; Van will not get the vote of that State, under any circumstances.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

A Tumult in Burlington.—Considerable excitement and tumult took place in Burlington, New Jersey, on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of a claim having been established in the mayor's court of that city, by a gentleman of Virginia, for a slave who had been a resident in the neighborhood of Burlington for seventeen years, and had acquired a small property. Several hundred persons atttempted to rescue him, but were prevented by the energy and judgment displayed by the mayor.

Communications.

"*Clara*" is omitted for want of room. It shall appear in our next.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the last Journal, I find a letter purporting to have been written from Elizabeth, (Bladen) under the date of the 5th August, concerning the Election in Columbus, stating (among other things,) "it is said that the most unprincipled means were resorted to by the opposition, such as taking tickets from illiterate persons who intended voting for the Van Buren Candidates, and giving them some on the other side."

About twelve months ago, a similar charge was made in the same paper with respect to the election in Robeson County, which led to an affray that was attended with very serious consequences.—The senior Editor of the Journal was aware of this, for he was summoned as a witness for the defendant in a State prosecution which grew out of that affray. The charge against the opposition in Robeson was as false, I believe, as is that against the same party in Columbus. I find also, in the same paper containing the charge of fraud in the Columbus election, the withdrawal of a false charge made against a Post Master in Robeson, in which they say they "take back all that we have said calculated to injure him before the public." With these things before them, and knowing as they must, how easy it is to be imposed upon by those who are base enough to "coin false facts and false motives," it seems to me that it would have been best for the Editors of the Journal to have withheld the publication of the Elizabeth letter, until they were more fully assured of the facts. They thought differently, however, and have sent forth to the world as gross and unmitigated a falsehood as ever has been issued from the press. I do not know who the informer of the Elizabeth letter writer is, but if the Journal will publish his name, and if it is not already so associated with falsehood as to render confutation of any thing he would say entirely unnecessary, I am grossly mistaken if I cannot procure evidence from gentlemen of both parties, as to the mode in which the election in Columbus was canvassed, to render him hereafter forever entirely useless in any investigation where truth is to be sought for amongst honest men.

COLUMBUS.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Observer.

"The Constitution of the U. S gives the election of our Senators to the Legislature; the *right* to *instruct*, it is alleged, naturally results therefrom; now it appears to me to result as naturally, that the modus operandi of *creating, electing*, should be adhered to in *instructing*. If not, the ensuing Legislature may perhaps find itself in the following predicament, to wit: The White party having a majority of 4 in the Senate, and minority of 2 in Commons, the Legislature proceeds to elect or create a Senator. Mr Mangum is elected by 2 votes. It next proceeds to *instruct* him. A resolution is introduced to *expunge* a resolution of a former session, instructing our Senators to vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolutions, and winds up with instructions to Mr Mangum and Brown to vote against those resolutions, if Mr. Benton should ever take them into his especial care and keeping again. This resolution passes the Senate by 4 votes, and is lost, killed, in the other House by 2 votes; so this Legislature finds itself able to elect a Senator of their political creed, but unable to instruct him to carry out their creed in practice!

These reflections have been suggested by the returns of the Elections in this State so far as I have heard from them; it seems to be yielded that the White party will have the ascendancy in the Senate, and I think it probable the Vans will have it in the Commons, but on joint ballot, or rather *viva voce*, the Whites will have it by a tight squeeze.

I do not know that I have ever seen the foregoing *predicament* touched at, by any of the speeches and letters upon the right of legislative instruction; perhaps, though, it may have been, and the present state of parties only served to remind me of it."

Who wants a place?—A gentleman in Pawtucket advertises for a servant of middling sized character, large hands and small appetite. This gentleman must be a brother of the lady who kept a boarding house, and wanted a few young men to board with her, who were quiet, kept regular hours, and didn't eat much.

Frost.—There was a slight Frost in the vicinity of Albany on Tuesday night the 9th inst.

There was a White Frost also in Boston, on the morning of the 10th inst. and the weather was unusually cold for the season.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 25.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$7½ a8	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

Donaldson Academy.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Donaldson Academy will be held in this place on Tuesday, 6th Sept. next.

JAS. H HOOPER, Sec'ry.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836 1t.

NEGROES
At Auction.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of Wm. Bailey, Jr. and others, against Wm G Wilson and Wm. Bailey, Sen., I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the 13th day of September, being the second day of Anson Superior Court, on a credit of six months,

Twelve

Young and very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Wadesborough, 22d Aug. 1836. 2-2w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM'L T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 2-tm.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. MILES DRAUGHON, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of Sampson County, but during the last 3 years had resided in this place. His moral character and gentlemanly deportment secured to him the regard and friendship of all who knew him.—Just entering as he was upon life's busy stage, with pleasing hopes and flattering prospects before him of success in business and prosperity in life, having an eye no doubt upon years yet to come, how melancholy the news "death standeth at the door." In this instance of mortality, we see the unsound pillars upon which earthly hopes are based, and by it we are taught the important lesson of being prepared at a moment's warning, and enabled with joy to welcome the sound "behold the bridegroom cometh!" Truly in the midst of life we are in death. [*Communicated.*

In this vicinity, on the 21st inst, MARGARET, infant daughter of Mr Isham Blake.

In Richmond County, on the 17th instant, Mrs. EFFY SINCLAIR, in the 66th year of her age.

Recently, at his residence near Denton, Maryland, the Hon. ROBERT ORRELL, in the 83d year of his age.

In Perry county, on Friday the 5th inst., Mrs. MARGARET J. LEONARD, consort of Jacob Leonard, Esq. in the 28th year of her age. Mrs. Leonard was a native of Bladen county, N. Carolina, but for the last three years of Alabama.

In Raleigh, on the 18th instant, of Congestive Bilious Fever, Mr. CHARLES A. BUTLER, a citizen of New York, but for the last two months, a resident of Raleigh.

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th ultimo, Mrs. MARY ROBINSON, wife of the Rev John Robinson, D D

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 18th, Steamer Clarendon, with Transport, Eliza and Henry Clay, in tow, with Goods for Stark & Pearce, Hart & Fuller, Blake & Steel, James Dodd, C. T. Haigh, Jno. W. Sandford, Thomas Sandford & Co. Dr. Hiram Robinson, John Selph, Thos. Cochran, D. O'Hanlon, James Baker, Gardner & McKethan, W. S. Latta, Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, Samuel T. Hawley, Lewis Brown, D. Reinhardt, James Martine, C. P. Mallett, Peleg Pearce, J. Kyle, John E. Patterson, and Matthew Leary, of this place, and for N. McLeod, Henry Humphreys, Simpson & Dupuy, M. & McKinnon, T. J. Bonner, W. L. Banner, D. Lindsay, C. W. & E. R Harris, J. Bitting, J. L. Bitting, D. W. Schenk, Robinson & Underwood, Alexander & Rudisell, Dr. Mitchell, Jas McIver, Gilmer & Watt, John Murphy, Craige & Foster, J. & R Sloan, T. & J. Cowan, Benton Utley & Co. and C. Chalmers, of the Interior.

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber, solicited by the friends of Female Education in Fayetteville, proposes to establish in that town a

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The general plan and principles of the school are exhibited in the following outline.

1. In the Preparatory Department will be taught the usual elementary studies of the English Language.

2. The Literary and Scientific Department will embrace an extended course of instruction in all the useful Branches of female education.

3. In the Ornamental Department will be taught Drawing, Painting, Construction of Maps, Needle Work, Instrumental Music, &c.

The assistance of able and accomplished female Teachers will be procured as soon as practicable.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 2d Monday of October next.

Tuition per Session payable in advance.

Preparatory Department - -	$ 8 00
Literary and Scientific Department -	16 00
Instrumental Music - - -	20 00
Other Ornamental Branches - -	10 00
Contingent charge - - -	50

The course of instruction is intended to be Systematic and thorough; and so extensive as to afford to such young Ladies as may be allowed sufficient time for the purpose, the means of acquiring an Education adapted to their sex, and, at the same time, not inferior in value, to what may be gained by the other sex, in our most approved High Schools and Academies.

As the school is intended to be truly christian in its character, the claims of moral and religious education will be duly recognised, and the great principles and duties of the Christian System, carefully inculcated.

But while the improvement of the mind and of the heart is considered as of paramount importance, no effort will be wanting to recommend and produce that refinement of manners which so much enhances the female character, and never fails to impart additional attractions to intellectual and moral cultivation.

W. McPHEETERS.

August 19, 1836.

THE Subscriber would take one or two BOYS of good character, from the age of 12 to 14, as Apprentices to the Bricklaying and Plastering business. W. LUMSDEN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24. 3 2w.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Bryant Harrel & Abner Harrel vs. John Rushing and Mary his wife, John Harrel and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N D BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Stacy Harrel vs. Bryant Harrel, Abner Harrel, John Rushing & Mary his wife, and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that Publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary, his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro,' on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, 200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

Wanted,

A CARRIAGE MAKER, who can come well recommended. To such an one, constant employment, and liberal wages will be given by a person in the country. Apply at this office.

July 20, 1836. 98 6w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $400 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.

W. F. LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97-4IS.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B GROVE.
JOHN B ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1000-*tf.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

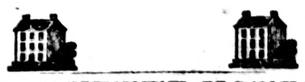
Absalom Myers, Ex'r. } vs. } Original Attachment.
William Dismukes.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

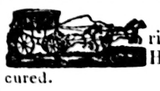
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
5000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54*tf.*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, } vs. } G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D 1836, and 60th year of American Independence. [93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

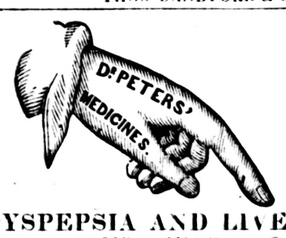
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complants for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Perry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836, 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &

GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and will consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ½ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86 tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Drug and Medicine STORE,

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 22 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES, For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN

March 23, 1836.